

# WDM Networks for Defense Applications

*(DARPA Workshop, April 19, 2000)*

*by*

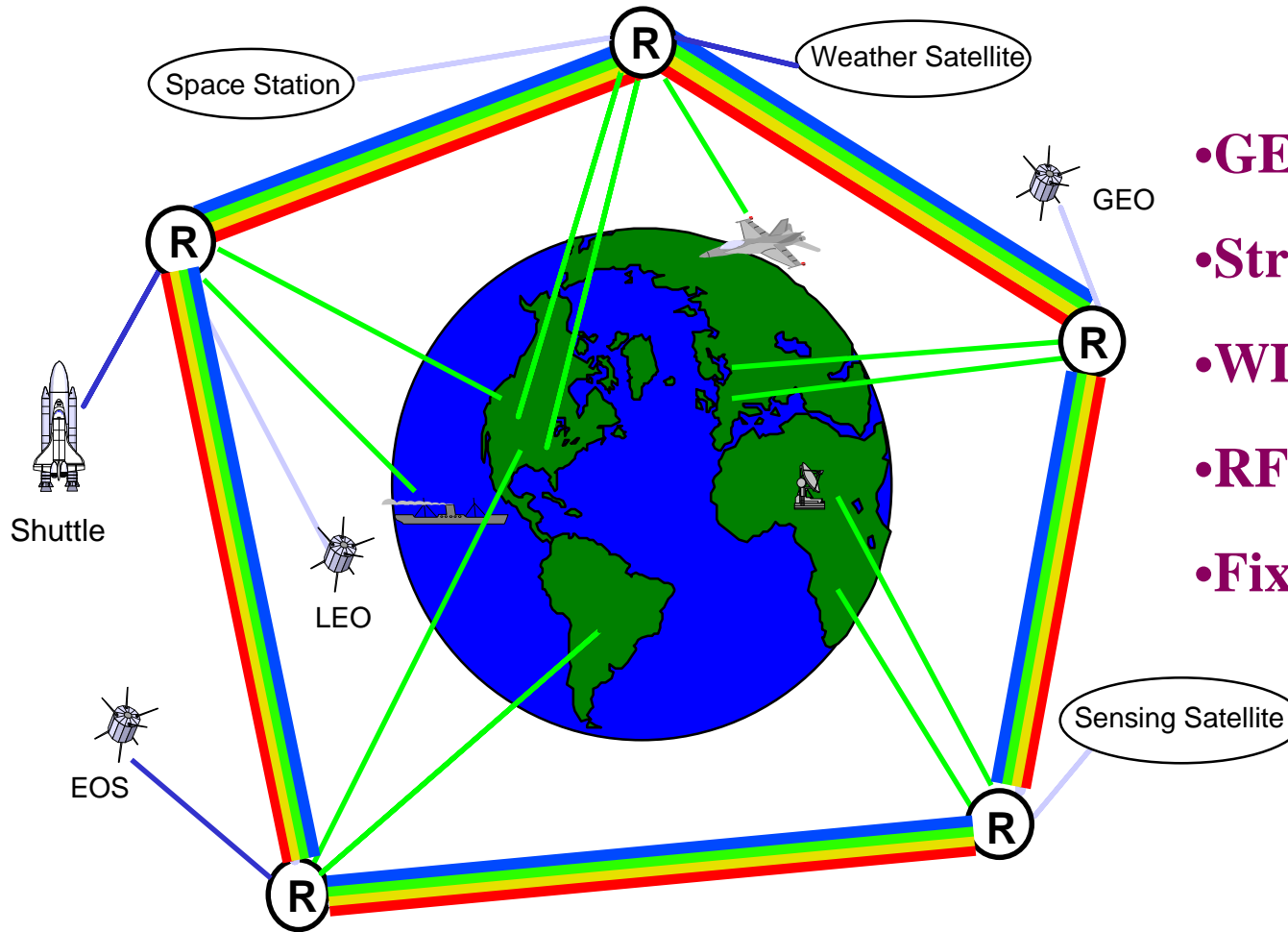
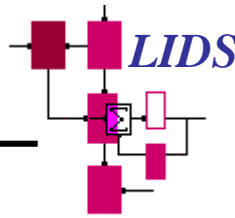
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# WDM Wide Area Network in Space

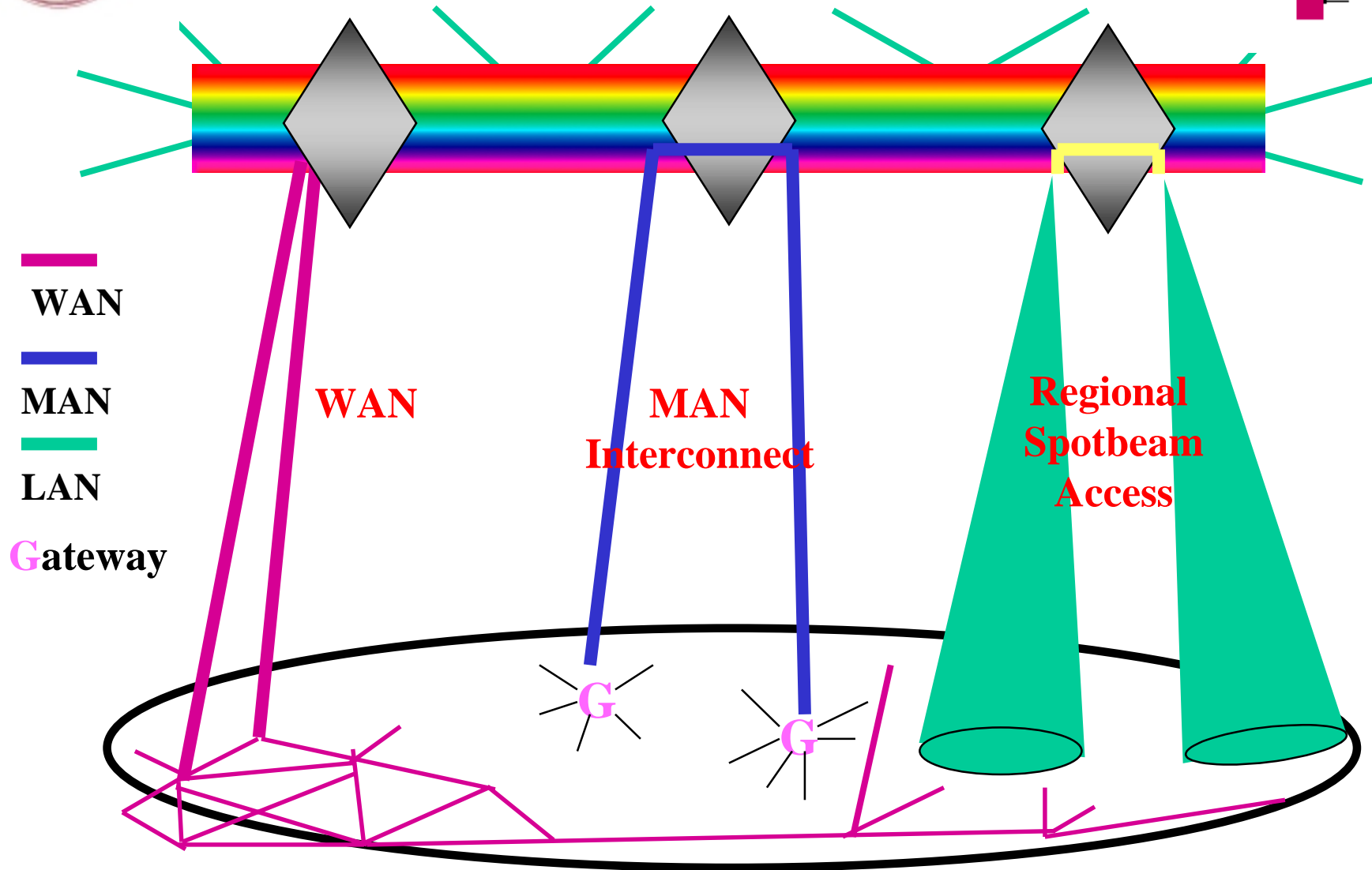
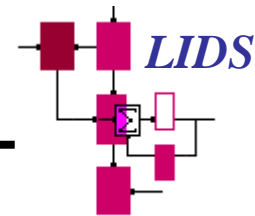


- GEO/MEO/LEO
- Streams & Packets
- WDM trunks
- RF & optical accesses
- Fixed/mobile users

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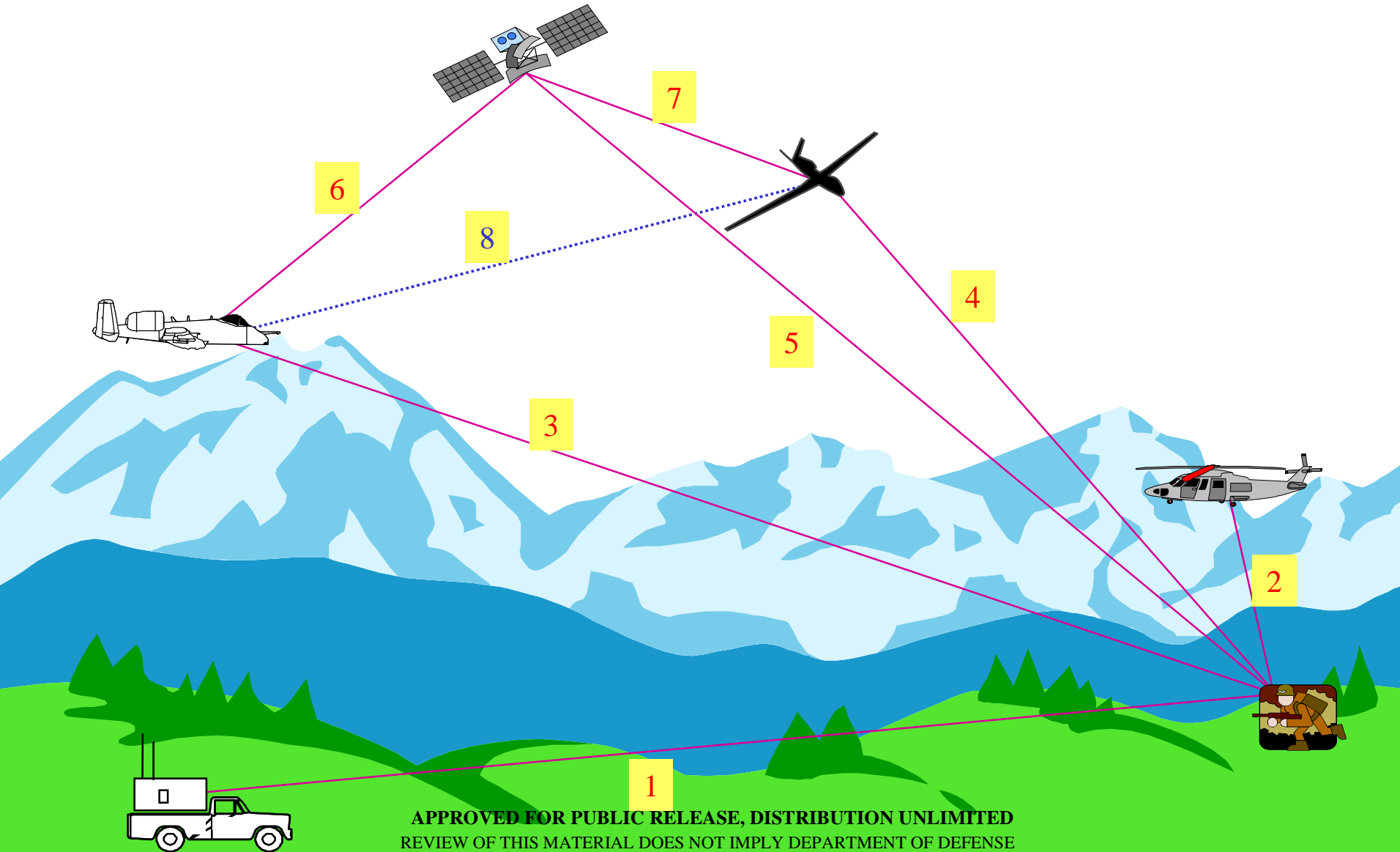
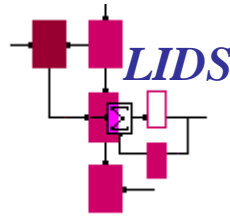
# 4-D Global Network



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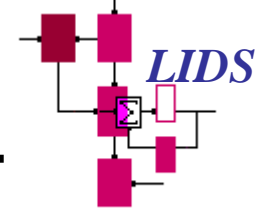
# Battlefield Communications and Networking



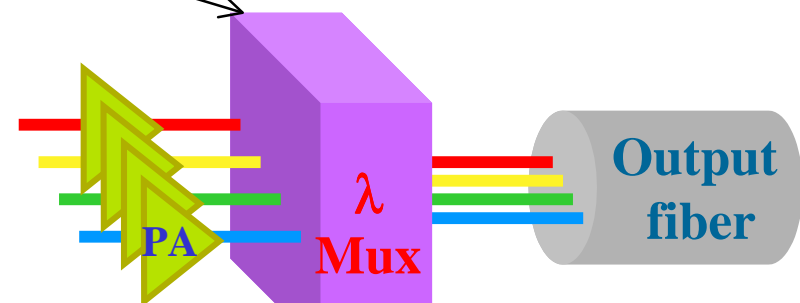
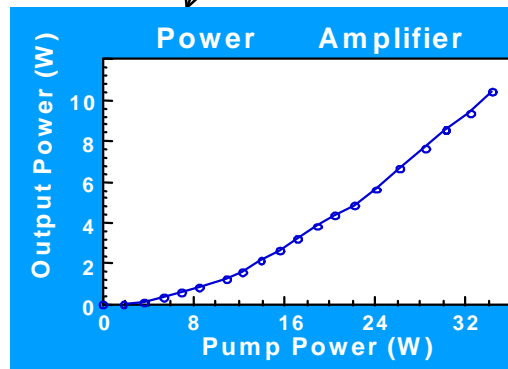
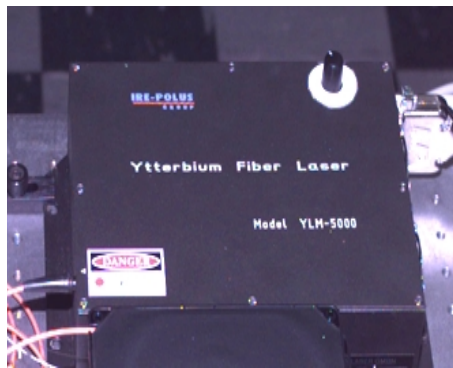
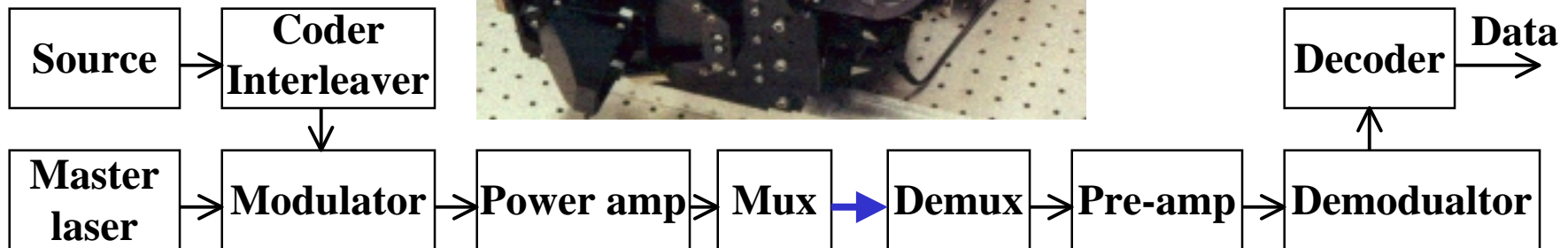
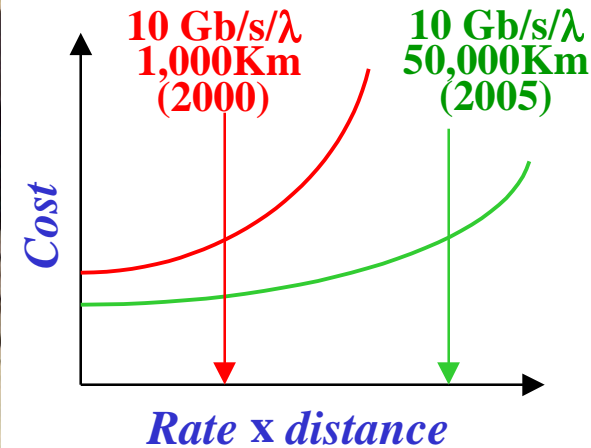
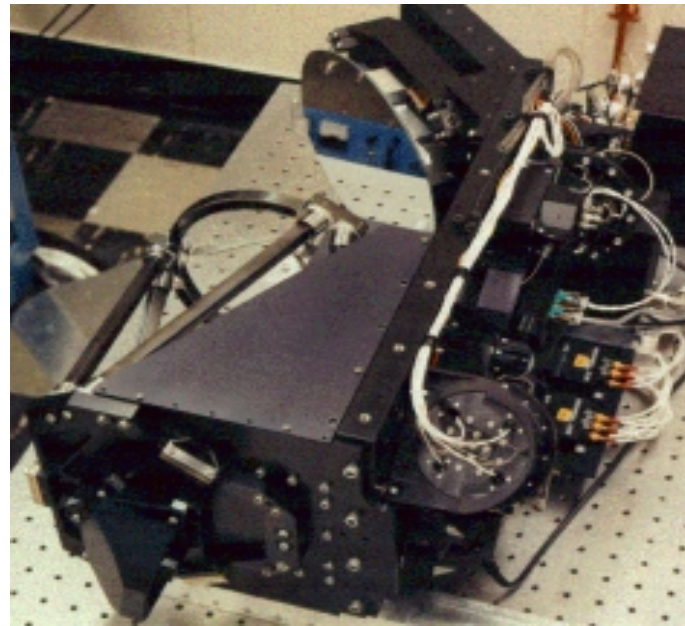
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# Optical Space Cross-Link

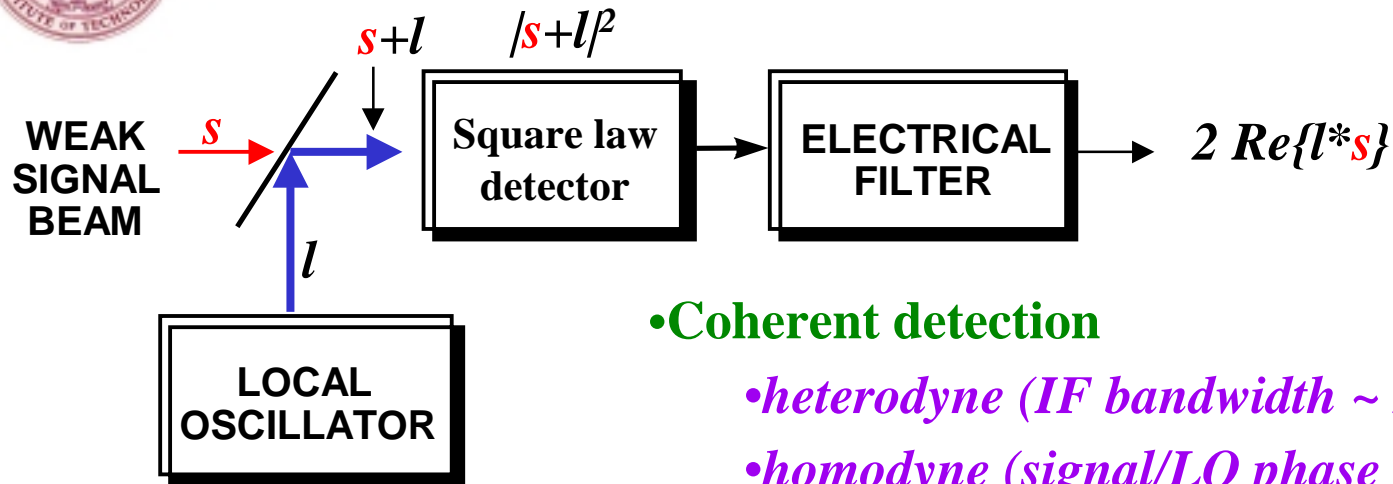
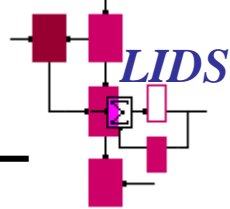


- Space backbone
- Digital or analog
- On-board demod
- Transponded
- E/O routed



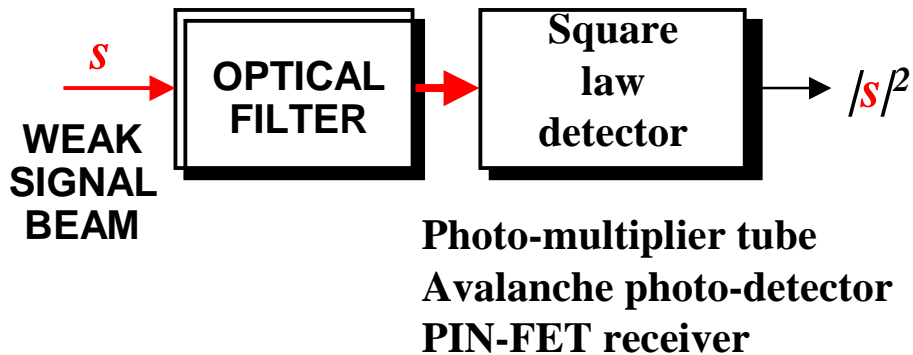


# Structured Receivers



## •Coherent detection

- heterodyne (IF bandwidth  $\sim 2 \times$  data rate)
- homodyne (signal/LO phase lock required)
- 30-50dB gain, quantum limit easily achieved



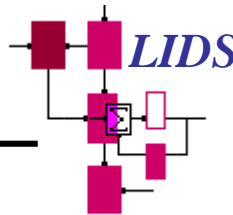
## •Direct detection

- simple
- noisy gain other PMT
- PMT can achieve quantum limit (BW and QE limited)

*But quantum receivers are just over the horizons*



# Bit Error Rate Performance



Signal Set	Direct Detection	Heterodyne Detection	Homodyne Detection	Quantum Optimum
On-off Signal	$2N_s$	$N_s/2$	$N_s$	$2N_s$
Orthogonal Signal (PPM, FSK)	$N_s$	$N_s/2$	$N_s$	$2N_s$
Antipodal Signal (PSK)	Not Applicable	$N_s$	$2N_s$	$4N_s$

**Receiver performance comparison; probability of detection error,  $\Pr[\epsilon]$  for binary signaling**

<sup>1</sup> Exponent  $\theta$  of tightest exponential bound,  $\Pr[\epsilon] = e^{-\theta}$

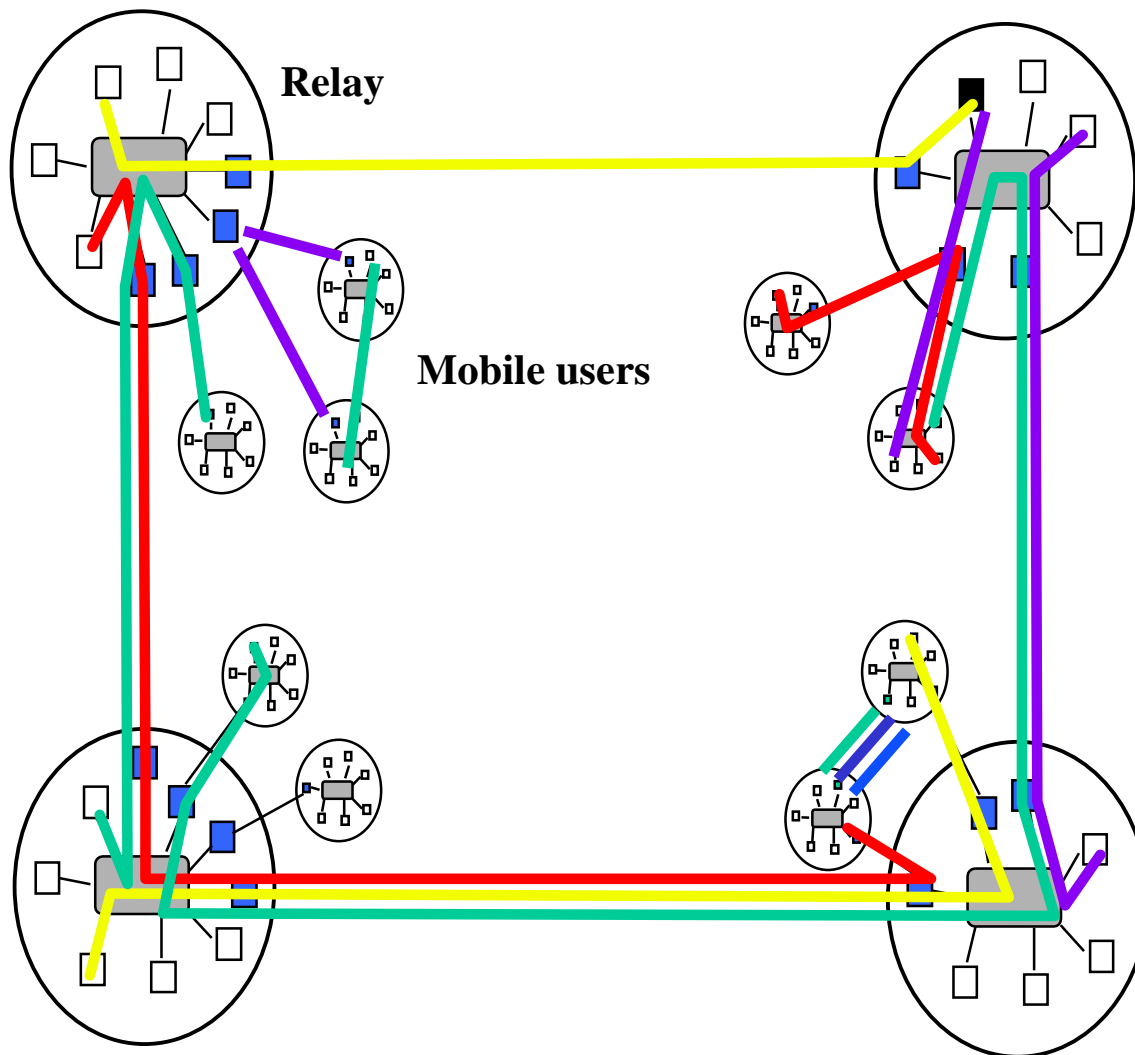
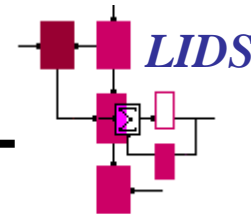
<sup>2</sup>  $N_s$  = average number of detected photons per bit

Detection Scheme	Direct Detection	Homodyne Detection
Computation Cut-off Rate, $R_0$	1 nat/photon	1 nat/photon
Capacity, C	$\infty$	2 nat/photon






# Node Concepts

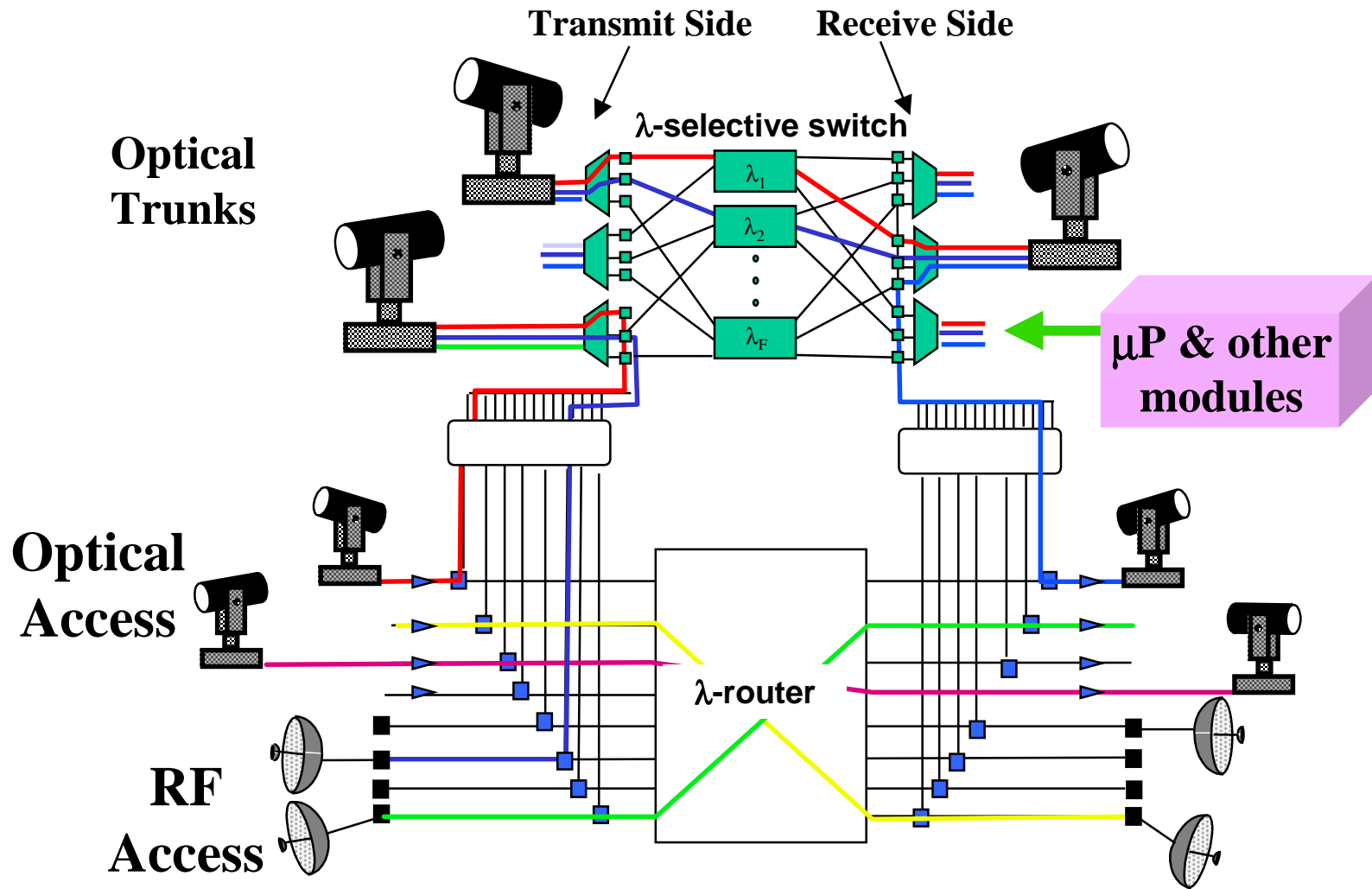
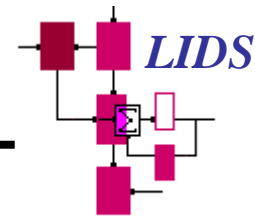


- e/o switching/routing
- Streams/packets
- Interconnect with RF
- Analog links

 = S/C LAN



# Spacecraft LAN Architecture



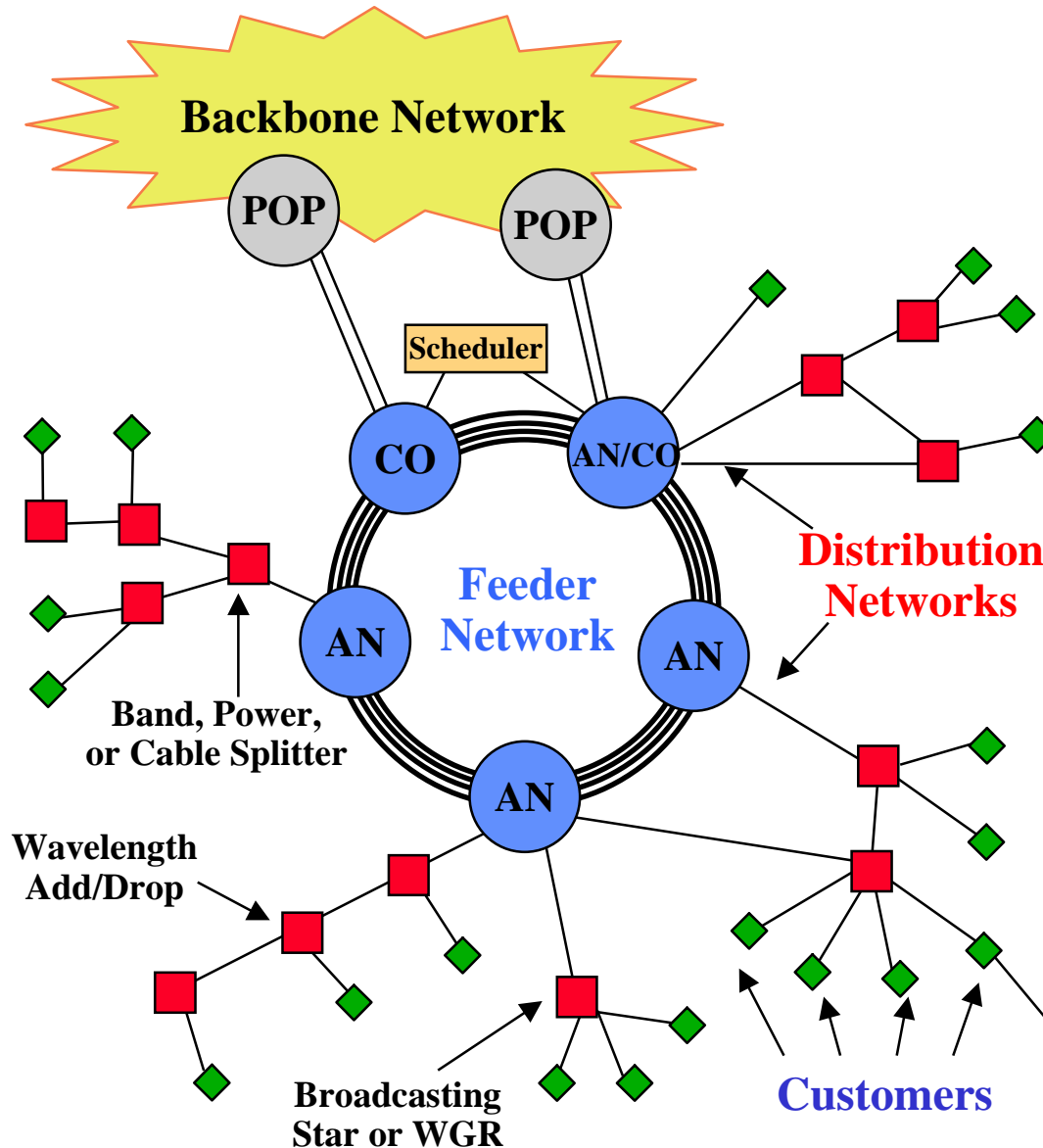
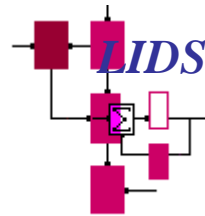
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# ONRAMP Regional Access Network

## Physical Architecture

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### •Feeder network

*Active*

*Multi-fiber WDM*

*Configurable access nodes*

*Banded add/drop*

*Full restoration*

### •Distribution network

*Passive*

*WDM*

*Tree/Bus/Ring topology*

### •End-to-end light paths

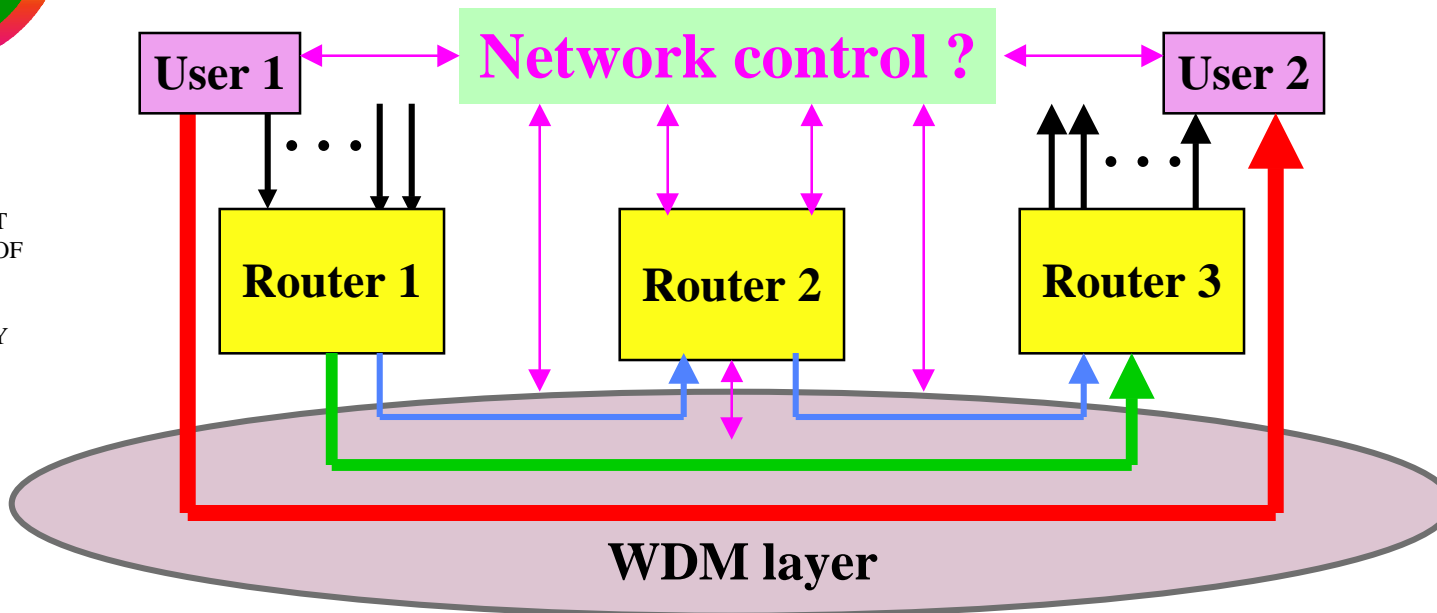
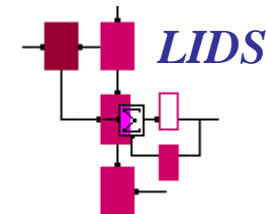
*MAC protocol setup*

*Local/global coordination*

*Efficient multicasting*



# Optical Flow Switching and Bypass

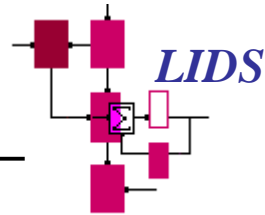


- **Conventional packet routing**
- **Optical bypass of intermediate routers for high volume traffic**
- **End-to end (user-to-user) flow of entire file bypassing routers**
  - *~ 1 S duration or longer via fast end-to-end scheduling*
  - *MAC protocol for reservation request*
  - *Scheduling time ~ 100 mS*
- **Application and TCP/IP layers implications and modifications**
- **Network management and control**





# LIST



1. High power efficient fiber amp ( $>20\text{W}$ )
2. Ultra-low loss WDM combiner ( $<0.1\text{db}$ )
3. Low-loss, low-crosstalk WDM components ( $>30\text{db}$ )
4. Photon counting receiver
5. Analog transmitter/receivers/amplifiers